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## THE SONG OF THE COPPERHEAD.

Yes down with Abe Lincoln,  
No peace let him know;  
Jeff Davis esteems him  
His bitterest foe,  
And says but for him,  
He can easily show,  
This war would have ended  
A long while ago.  
Yes! the war would have ended,  
And 'twould ha' been  
The United States  
As ever was seen.  
We'd ha' paid the South's debts—  
Not to do so were mean—  
But as for the North's,  
We'd not been so green.  
Had any resisted,  
Odd bullets and triggers.  
We'd a' lent 'em a rope  
To lengthen their figgers,  
And sent 'em to Heaven.  
Or elsewhere, by jiggers;  
Whilst we'd been below  
A walloping niggers.  
Yes, there are the beauties  
The future will bring,  
When McClellan's dictator,  
Or Jeff Davis king;  
Then down with Abe Lincoln,  
Or high in air swing,  
While "peace, peace," is the tune  
Of the song we will sing.  
GEORGE G. W. MORGAN.  
September, 1864.

## A Cheerful Volunteer.

The Philadelphia North American related the following pleasant incident:  
A wealthy citizen has been supplied with butter twice a week by a young farmer on the edge of Philadelphia county. He came yesterday to the house with his butter, received his pay, and asked an interview with the head of the household. The gentleman complied with the request, and the young agriculturist entered the parlor.  
"I just wished to thank you, sir, for your custom for these three years, and to say that after to-day I cannot longer serve you."  
"I'm sorry for that. Your butter and eggs have always been very fine. What's the matter?"  
"I've enlisted, sir."  
"Enlisted!"  
"Yes, sir. A mortgage of eleven hundred dollars has been hanging over my place. I purchased it from a lady—Mrs. B."  
"Yes, I know her very well."  
"Well, sir, she holds the mortgage. She offered last Saturday, if I would enlist as a representative substitute for her, and transfer my bounty to her, she would cancel the mortgage and present my wife with \$250 in greenbacks."  
"And you accepted the offer?"  
"Indeed I did, most gladly. I go for one year. I come back with a firm clear of incumbrance. My wife and boy can take care of it for a year. My pay will keep me, and my family can live without me for at least that time. Besides, I am glad to go. I wanted to go all along, but couldn't leave my folks."  
"And you are glad to go?"  
"Indeed I am. I feel just as contented and free from care as my red cow when Sally is milking her. If I can be with Grant when he goes into Richmond it will be the very happiest day in my life."

A gentleman who, by nature and association, has always committed himself to the Democratic party, has of late been observed by his friends to be grievously exercised as to his duty at a time when there are two campaigns in progress, in both of which he is evidently interested—a military and a political campaign. He found relief from his perplexity of mind yesterday. To a friend, who said to him, "I suppose, of course, you will go for the Chicago platform and its nominee?" he replied, "How can I! My only son, a better man than myself, is fighting in the Union army, and I cannot bring myself to feel it right that I should stay at home and vote against the cause for which he is suffering."

The papers required by the Act passed by the Legislature granting to soldiers the right to vote, when absent from the State on military duty, do not require to be stamped. Judge Lewis, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has decided that to require a stamp to be affixed to these papers would be a restriction on the elective franchise not contemplated by either State or Federal legislation.

It is said McClellan proposes, if elected, to ignore the White House, and take up his Presidential residence on board a gunboat.

## THE DODD CASE.

Testimony of Detectives—George Pugh Identifies Vallandigham's Hand-writing.

Telegraph Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday Sep. 30, 1864.

The commission met pursuant to adjournment. The cross examination of Felix S. Stidger, the Government witness, was recommended by Major J. W. Gordon, counsel for the accused:

All the members of the American Knights were not admitted into the Order of the Sons of Liberty; the latter order was in all its essentials exactly like the Order of the American Knights, but they admitted into the Order of the Sons of Liberty only such as was considered true to the principles of the order, and were deemed reliable and worthy of admission; the title of the order was changed from O. A. K. to O. S. L.; and some additions were made to the ritual of the order, among which was the motto, "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God," which was introduced as a part of the colloquy, or secret sign of recognition between members; the two persons pronouncing the alternate words. This motto was said by members to have been introduced by Vallandigham. The New York committee had revised the ritual; Dr. Bowles gave witness a programme of the operations of the order; Illinois was to furnish 50,000, who were to concentrate at St. Louis, and to co-operate with Missouri, which was to furnish 30,000; and these combined forces were to co-operate with Price, who was to invade Missouri with 20,000 men, or what force Jeff. Davis could furnish, and that the 100,000 in all were to hold Missouri against any Union forces brought against them; Indiana was to furnish 40,000 to 60,000 men to co-operate with whatever forces Ohio might send, and all these then to be thrown into Louisville, and were to co-operate with whatever force Jeff. Davis could send to Eastern Kentucky, under Buckner and Breckinridge, or whoever Jeff Davis might deem best to conduct the operations. At Salem Ind., he became acquainted with Heffran, who was formerly a lieutenant-colonel in an Indiana regiment; he told witness that he was expecting a commission in the Confederate forces then in Kentucky, and some of the forces of Forrest, who had disbanded after the massacre at Fort Pillow. He thought witness might be his commissioner. Before being introduced to Heffran, he had a conversation with John —, who spoke of Heffran as one of the butternut tigers of that country. He said he had been at Indianapolis a few days before, consulting with H. H. Dodd about calling a meeting of the Grand Council of the State, and that it would be between the 13th and 17th of June; he further told witness that he and Dodd were the only two men who had a right to call the members of the order together, and that it would number between 75,000 and 80,000 men. At the Indianapolis meeting, Missouri was pledged for 30,000 and Illinois for 50,000 men to co-operate with Price; Indiana, Bowles said, at that time would furnish 40,000 men, and before that he said they would furnish more. At the Grand Council at Indianapolis, on the 14th of June, Dodd said that if Coffin had penetrated the secrets of the order, that he ought to be made away with; Gatling was present at the Indianapolis meeting, when they expressed a unanimous opinion that Coffin ought to be murdered; there was no vote taken on the subject; Dodd was the only one who volunteered to go to Hamilton, to assist in the assassination of Coffin; McBride said he would like to, but circumstances prevented this. McBride was a large, fleshy man, medium height, forty years of age or more; Dodd, Bowles and the witness went on the cars to Hamilton, and Milligan met them there, but they did not find Coffin. They spent nearly all of one day in Ristine's office, waiting for young Ristine to point out Coffin, should he pass; he saw Coffin toward the latter part of the day; knew Coffin before, and merely feigned ignorance; did not know why the uprising failed, but got the programme from Dodd; Bullitt was arrested on Saturday, and Dodd gave witness the programme on Wednesday or Thursday of the same week; witness went to Bowles, who told him that they had agreed on it at Chicago; witness understood that Bowles had a message from Dodd that the programme would not take place; that message was sent by a boy, thirteen or fourteen years old, whom he knew; he met him between Paola and Bowles' residence; Bowles said they might yet consent to the uprising if they got the co-operation of the Rebel Colonels, Jesse, Sippert, and Walter, in Kentucky; Dodd confided the insurrectionary scheme to but few; he said he talked freely about such matters only to Harrison and witness; he did not confide much in Voorhees, who seemed to be in the confidence of the organization; the Rebel officer who got the work of the Order in Kentucky was Colonel Anderson, of the 3d Kentucky Cavalry, who knew Dr. Kolfus who gave him the vestibule and first degree; witness gave him the second and third degrees, by order of Kolfus; Bowles stated that Republican bodies at Indianapolis, whose confidence he obtained, had said the Government would acknowledge the Confederacy if they were sure no North-Western Confederacy would be formed; Piper had a communication for Bowles from Vallandigham, giving him the duty of releasing the prisoners at Rock Island; Capt. Lines

of Morgan's staff, who was captured and escaped with Morgan, was on Vallandigham's staff, and was detailed to release the prisoners at Johnson's Island; Piper told witness this at Louisville when in Kolfus's office, July 10; Kolfus, Harrison, Bowles and Piper told witness the O. A. K., and sons of Liberty were essentially the same order; in the direct examination again, the witness stated that no intimidation or promise of reward had induced him to testify; Coffin's character as a detective was first revealed to him the Order by Dr. Chambers of Warsaw, Kentucky; the Order and four different names, but he knew only of the Order of American Knights and Sons of Liberty. The witness then went through a portion of the unwritten work of the Order, the grips, signs, words and colloquies of the several degrees. Among the signs was that of the Southern cross. The time Bullitt was arrested, he carried in his hand a satchel which was quite heavy; afterwards the witness understood he had gold in it, having cashed one of his checks on Montreal, and having the other on his person.

George E. Pugh, Cincinnati, was sworn and examined as to whether certain letters to Dodd and Voorhees, offered in evidence, were in Vallandigham's handwriting; he identified them as such, because he had seen him write many letters, and had received many from him; the counsel for the defense were satisfied on that point. The only letter of Vallandigham yet admitted is as follows:

VALLANDIGHAM'S LETTER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 31,

H. H. Dodd, esq.; Dear Sir: That District Convention is at last fixed—Hamilton Butler county, June 13. Be there and bring friends and speakers. Don't fail.

(Signed) C. L. VALL.  
Your letter with names received all right.

Jos. Kirkpatrick, of N. Y. City, a dealer in arms, was sworn and examined in reference to purchase of arms shipped to J. J. Parsons & Co., of this city. He identified the arms found in Dodd's office, as those sold by him to a man who represented himself as Harris. They were marked by Harris, who paid for them. "J. J. Parsons & Co., Indianapolis, Indiana." He sold him 290 revolvers, and contracted to furnish him 2,500 more, and 135,000 pistol cartridges. He judged from what Harris first said, that they were to be shipped to Mexico.

The commission took recess until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

William Clayton, a witness for the Government, was then introduced; Reside in Warren County, Illinois; was a member of the Order of American Knights, and since that of the Order of the Sons of Liberty; was initiated into the three degrees; entered and continued in the Order in good faith; was admitted first of July, 1863. The concluding portion of the obligation is as follows: "I do further promise that I will, at all times, if needs be, take up arms in the cause of the oppressed in my country; first of all against any monarch, prince, power or government, which may be found in arms against a people who are endeavoring to establish or have inaugurated a Government for themselves, of their free choice, in accordance with and founded upon the eternal principles of truth, which I have first sworn on the Vestibule and now in this presence do swear, to maintain inviolate, and defend with my life; this I do promise without reservation or evasion of mind, without regard to the name, station condition or designation of the invading or coercing power, whether it shall arise from within or come from without; all this I do solemnly promise and swear sacredly, to observe, perform and keep with a full knowledge and understanding, and with my full assent that the penalty which will follow a violation of any or either of these most solemn vows, will be a sudden and shameful death, while my name shall be consigned to infamy, while this sublime Order shall survive the wrecks of time, and even until the last faithful brother shall have passed from earth, to his service in the temple not made with hands;" witness took the second degree in the Fall of 1863, and the third degree in the Spring of 1864; after he took the second degree in the O. A. K. the Order was changed to the Order of the Sons of Liberty; the same officers controlled both Orders; he was still in the Order and met last two weeks ago; the place of meeting was in the woods; the organization was first contemplated to bring the Democratic party into power, and was only understood to be a political organization; afterward the officers informed the members that it was a military organization; the authorities who had control of the Government were said to be tyrannical, that they were trampling us under foot, and that we should have to resist by force of arms, and the members of the order are expected to rise to maintain their rights; the O. S. L., frequently drilled and have been drilling for a year; about two-thirds of the order were armed some with rifles and others with revolvers and shot guns; the muster roll of their township was over 100; Dr. McCartney, who is Grand Seigneur of the county, informed the members that there were 40,000 in the State of Illinois, well-armed, and that they could depend upon 80,000 in that State; there were about 40,000 in Missouri, 20,000 being in St. Louis and vicinity; the officers said that between

May and June there was to be an invasion at three points—into Ohio to be led by Morgan or Wheeler; into Indiana, to be led by Longstreet, and into Missouri, to be led by Marmaduke or Price; and in case the Rebels came into Illinois the brethren of the organization were to shake hands and be friends; an assessment was made on the leaders for the purchase of arms; their lodge was assessed for two hundred dollars; was collected by a Colonel Bary or Barrett, of St. Louis; the arms were to come from Nassau to Canada line by the Confederate authorities but the Order was to pay the cost of transportation from Nassau to the Canada line; it was understood in the Order that the signal for the uprising would be given by the Supreme Commander, C. L. Vallandigham; next to him in Command was Robert Holloway, of Missouri; there were lieutenants and captains or colonels in the Order, and a major-general for each Congressional District; the penalty for divulging the secrets of the order was death; since the exposure of the Order in St. Louis, and especially of this case, the Order was disposed to be quiet, and do but little.

The present invasion of Missouri was made known to the Order in this locality by one of Quantrell's men, who said Price would be in Missouri by October 1, and stay there until after the election, and as much longer as he could; the Order in Illinois made no effort to assist him if he came in; the late exposures had stopped their operations; their temples met, but had quit drilling; the American Knights were organized in Illinois by P. C. Wright, of Mississippi or Louisiana, who came to Springfield to a mass Democratic Convention, June 17, 1863, and organized lodges and instituted a General Council which appointed two officers for each county to organize county temples; Wright is editor of *The New York News* now; he sent a circular to our lodge; a lithographed copy of this circular, dated January 18, 1864, in which he spoke of *The News* as the O. S. L.'s especial organ, and asking their aid in circulating it, was identified by witness as the same shown to the lodge by Dr. McCartney, of Monmouth Illinois, the Grand Seigneur of the Warren County Temple. The witness gave the mode of testing a brother in the Order.

Without closing his testimony, the Commission adjourned to 2 o'clock p. m. Monday.

## Information Wanted.

Information is wanted as to how it happened that McClellan could not remember he was on a gunboat during the battle of Malvern, when he recollected other matters at the same time so distinctly.

Also, as to whether Pendleton is running on the Chicago platform or on that of McClellan.

Also, as to where the Democratic party stands—on McClellan's platform or on that of the Chicago Convention.

Also, as to how the Democrats apply the resolution of the Chicago Convention about military interference elections in Maryland to President Lincoln, and yet run McClellan for President, who initiated the policy.

Also, as to whether the freedom of the press, as laid down in the Chicago platform, means the right to publish anti-slavery sentiments in the slave States.

Also, as to who had the control of the quartermaster and commissariat departments of the Army of the Potomac before that army was divided into corps.

Also, as to whether anybody made any money by keeping the army from being so divided.

Also, as to whether there ever was a time when McClellan did not grumble against somebody, to excuse his own idleness or shortcomings.

Also, as to whether he ever was ready to move without being compelled to do so.

Also, as to how he managed to become so much of a favorite with the rebels and yet be true to the loyal cause.

Also, as to where he stands just now in the present position of affairs.

The *Christian Advocate* and journal the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, a paper always ably edited, and having a wide circulation and great influence, is publishing a series of editorials on the political issues before the country, unsurpassed, indeed, unequalled, by any articles of the kind in the political papers. One we gave entire last week from the *Advocate* of the 22d September, and we quote a few sentences from another of the 29th ult., on "The Issues before us," which says:

"There is no middle way, nor in the nature of the case can there be. All who hold the preservation of the country above all other considerations personal, political, or partisan, must vote for Mr. Lincoln; while all who vote for Gen. McClellan must at the same time vote for Mr. Pendleton, the steady and out-spoken friend of the South, and also endorse the sentiments, and practically advocate the measures set forth by the Chicago Convention. This issue is there sharply defined. Good and evil are set before the people, and they are to choose effectually which they will have."

That is clear and emphatic, and the conclusion is reached after able argument on both sides of the question.  
Reader, can you still doubt?

## LITTLE MAC FLAYED ALIVE.

A SPEECH BY COLONEL MCKEAN.

At an immense Union Mass Meeting, held inside and outside of the Cooper Institute, in New York, on Tuesday evening, Col. James B. McKean, of the 77th New York Regiment, being introduced by the chairman spoke as follows:

The speaker said that when he was a boy he frequently wished that he had been born about the middle of the last century, so that he could at least have witnessed, if not taken part, in the great drama which led to the foundation of this republic. But now he was content to have lived in times greater even than those, by as much as the temple is greater than its foundation. He thanked God that he had so far recovered from the malpractice of Dr. McClellan as to be able now, for the second time in two years, to stand up and speak his mind upon the subject. Just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion he was a member of Congress. One day in the summer of 1860, some one said to Dr. Hindman, of Arkansas, in the speaker's hearing, "Hindman, what is the matter; who has interfered with you of the South?" "I will tell you frankly," said he; "we of the South have always ruled this country, and if the reins of government are taken out of our hands, we mean to break it up." I remarked to him, "I commend you for your candor. I have long been satisfied that such was the purpose of certain men of the South, but you are the first I have ever heard to admit it." He replied, "That is just what I mean, and eventually we intend to make a slaveholding Confederacy of the South—perhaps embracing Mexico." When I used to listen to the advocate of the ultra doctrine of State rights, in Congress, who denied the power of coercion, I regarded it as a question like that of the existence of a God—it was not debatable. And all I had to say on the subject while in Congress was embodied in a resolution affirming the power of the Government to coerce every citizen who resisted the execution of its laws. [Applause]. Afterward I deemed it my duty to do something. Accordingly, I went with a regiment into the Army of the Potomac. After being held in check for six months under General McClellan, by an enemy one-quarter our numbers, and who vanished as we advanced to meet them, we made a flank movement and went down to Yorktown. There we halted a month, more than 100,000 strong, before an enemy that numbered just 75,111, upon the authority of Pollard, the rebel historian. Then we moved slowly up the Peninsula, and waited for the Chickahominy to rise. At length, after a series of reverses, the Young Napoleon had to change his base to the James. [Laughter.] Ah! me! is there in all history so melancholy a failure as that of Gen. McClellan? [Voices. "No, no, no."] What is there of his career but this one tragedy of five acts? Act 1.—Held in check six months by one quarter his force; advances and finds wooden guns but no foe. Act 2.—Holds a whole month with more than 100,000 men before 75,111 men at Yorktown. Act 3.—After the battle of Williamsburg, allows his army to remain five days on the battlefield while the enemy retreat; then a week on the Pamunkey at the White House while the enemy fortify Richmond; then stands astride the Chickahominy, waiting for it to rise. Act 4.—Retreats while even victorious with his four generals, the head-boards of our dead being scattered over almost every rod of the retreating path of the army. Act 5.—Stands with folded arms while Pope is slaughtered at Bull Run. [Loud applause.] What else is there in the campaign of this man before or after said a member of the Cabinet to me at the time of the retreat of Gen. Pope, "Three days ago Gen. McClellan was ordered to send your corps (the 6th) to the relief of Pope, but he has not obeyed the order yet. I believe he wants Pope to be defeated." In the course of twenty-four hours the corps had marched. Too sick to ride on horse-back, I followed, riding all night for the purpose. Remembering this conversation, and remembering the Pennsylvania campaign, I had sad forebodings. That splendid corps, the fighting Sixth, that corps marched to the vicinity of the field of battle, and there, under the orders of somebody, stood with folded arms and fired not a shot in that disastrous fight; and upon the field the miserable Fitz John Porter refused to obey orders, and Pope's army was defeated. He asked what else was there in the career of this man to fit him for a candidate for the Presidency. He was now trying his hand at a farce, and was now waving in his hand the most beautiful of white feathers [cheers], and his colleague was clothed in the white robes of peace; but if they looked a little more closely they would find under the white robes a girdle of snakes, and in his left hand was a scroll, and on it written: "Charter of the Knights of the Golden Circle, A Western Confederacy, a Northern Revolution, success of the polls, or a fight." And who were these two characters?—The latter the personification of pugnacious peace—Pendleton [cheers]; and the former the personification of peaceful war—McClellan. [Cheers.] And now the play begins and the chief turns to his subordinate and says:

"I am the greatest General of the age, you know; [laughter.]

But the war is a failure, I found it so!" [laughter and cheers.]

Add even the gun that I'd leave to its fate.

For a hide of the poop of the Ship of State. [Cheers.]

At the stem still Grant holds the old ship fast.

And Farragut stands at the mizzen mast; [cheers.]

Add a quick, live form is sentry on board.

And the fore-castle is guarded by Sheridan's sword. [Cheers.]

I have it, oh Pen. I see what to do.

We'll get up a raffle and swindle the crew;

Throw dice that are loaded, tells truth or tell lies,

Anything, anything, to snatch but the prize;

That we, thimble-riggers, know how to play for;

So you talk of peace, and I'll talk of war." [Cheers.]

McClellan's Body-Guard.

McClellan's Mounted Body-Guard of Peninsular Campaign, better known as the "McClellan Dragoons," were, it will be remembered, merged, upon the retirement of McClellan, into the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.

Read the following extract from a letter received yesterday in this city from an officer in the Twelfth, who was a member of the old "Dragoons;"—*Tribune*.

I wish I was home to enlist myself heart and soul in the coming campaign. My belief is as strong as ever in the McClellan of the old Army of the Potomac, but he can never have our support with the backers he surrounds himself with; or upon the platform on which he stands. We are unanimous here that peace can only be had at the point of the bayonet and in the complete subjugation of traitors.

Strongly significant of the popular judgment is fact that the so-called Democratic candidates for President and Vice President have undergone the most emphatic rebuke in the communities in which they have lived. Philadelphia, the birthplace of General McClellan, has pronounced against him by a majority of nearly eight thousand. Cincinnati, the birthplace and home of Pendleton, has recorded his defeat in a majority of over six thousand. These figures amount to a verdict against the Democratic candidates. The jury which decided upon their merits are the citizens among whom they are best known—who had the strongest local and personal interest in their election. What shall be said of candidates for the Presidency who fail to receive any majority whatever among their home friends and near neighbors? This fact contains an important lesson, which honest but misguided men who have purposed to vote the Democratic ticket from a mere sentiment or favoritism, should lay to heart.

Long John Wentworth, of Chicago, is making some telling campaign speeches in Illinois. Here is a point of his on the slavery question:

"The friends of slavery contend it is a divine institution, and that a delegate to the Chicago Convention told him he believed it originated with God, who would protect it."

"Well," said Long John, "this suggested a new idea, and I said to him, then let us leave it to God. Fellow citizens, I go for that. Let us leave this institution of God to God. The Fugitive Slave law is repealed, and now if a nigger runs away, I am for letting him run till God brings him back."

Gen. Heintzleman, described in a *Wheeling*, Va., paper as "a quick-spoken, silver-haired, handsome, earnest-looking man, about fifty-five years of age," followed Senator Wiley at a Union meeting in Wheeling on the 5th, in a speech in which he said:—"I can see but two issues in this contest—an honorable peace accomplished by a vigorous war, or an armistice, a convention of States, and a final dissolution of the Union and eternal war."

An Irishman, fishing in the rain, was observed carefully keeping his line under the arch of the bridge. Upon being asked the reason, he replied as follows:—"Sure an' won't the fish be crowding here to keep out of the wet, ye spalpeen?"

Gen. McClellan considers "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and will not therefore resign his position as Major General with so dubious a prospect of being Commander-in-Chief.

The rebels cry out "Let us alone."—The makers of the Chicago platform say "Let hostilities cease." Here is a remarkable harmony of sentiment between the Southern conspirators and the leaders of the Chicago Convention.

Do not speak until you have thought on what you intend to say.

Maiden want nothing but sustenance, then they want everything.

Love, well understood, is wisdom.